DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 164 *22 August 1979*

ALBANIA

Anniversary of Soviet 'Aggression Against Czechoslovakia' Noted B 1
Iraqi Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrival Reported B 2

BULGARIA

Council of Ministers Discusses Fuel Conservation C 1
State Council Issues Decree on Homes for Newlyweds C 1
Briefs: Swiss TU Cooperation; Papazov in Vienna; Honors for General Stoyanov; Dragoycheva at Celebration C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Hungary's Huszar Arrives for Planning Talks D 1
Hungary's Gyorgy Lazar To Visit 'In Nearest Future' D 1
Deputy Premier Simon Receives Bulgaria's Bozhinov D 1
Colotka Receives Moldavia's Georgiy Stepanov D 1
Prague Radio Comments on 'Complex, Difficult Times' in Iran [Jilek] D 1
Husak, Strougal Cable Greetings to Afghan Leaders D 3
Data on Harvest Work in Moravia, Bohemia, Slovakia Cited D 3
Briefs: Outgoing Zaire Ambassador D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Ministry Protests to W. Berlin Over Border Incidents E 1
Security Organs Arrest 'Spy' 16 August E 1
ADN Report E 1
Hamburg DPA Report E 1
Youth Handed Over to West Berlin Authorities [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18-19 Aug] E 2
Mittag Addresses Workers at Carl Zeiss Combine E 2
Egon Krenz Meets With FDJ Brigade Members E 3
Briefs: Training of Ethiopians; Solidarity Shipment for Angola; Education Agreement With Nigeria; USSR Steel Shipment E 3

HUNGARY

Soviet Minister of Agriculture Departs 16 August [MAGYAR NEMZET 17 Aug] F 1
Grain Harvest Nears Completion, Other Crops Maturing F 1
State of Grains, Aftercrops, Vegetables [NEPSZABADSAG 29 Jul] F 1
July Weather Summary [NEPSZABADSAG 3 Aug] F 1
Better Grain Husbandry [MAGYAR NEMZET 3 Aug] F 2
End of Grain Harvest [NEPSZABADSAG 5 Aug] F 2

POLAND

Gierek Tells Schmidt of Brezhnev's Health Status [Hamburg DPA] G 1
Gierek To Visit France 7-9 September G 1
Warsaw Daily Commentator Views Law of Sea Conference Problems G 1
[Tarnowski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 18-19 Aug]
Politburo Reviews Brezhnev Meeting, Schmidt Visit, Economy G 2

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Soviet Ambassador at Latter's Request H 1
Friendship Society Delegation Holds Talks in Moscow H 1
Ceausescu Receives Netherlands Democratic Party Delegation H 1
Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party Chairman Meets Ceausescu H 2
Ceausescu Receives Credentials of New Nepalese Ambassador H 2
Robert Mugabe Arrives in Bucharest 21 August H 3
Rwanda Foreign Minister To Visit at End of August H 3
Reportage on Delegation Activity at Vienna UNCSTD Conference H 3
Meetings With Officials H 3
Ursu Address H 4
Giosan Receives Finnish Conservative Party Delegation H 4
Iraqi President Receives Credentials of New Ambassador H 5
SCINTEIA Comments on Ceausescu Trip to Syria, Turkey H 5
Relations With Syria H 5
Relations With Turkey H 6
SCINTEIA Carries Telegram, Editorial Note on Afghan Anniversary H 8
RCP Executive Hears Ceausescu Policy Report H 8
Ceausescu Receives Working People's National Council Delegation H 12
Ceausescu Promotes High-Ranking Officers, Awards Workers H 13
Officers Ceremony H 13
Workers Award Ceremony H 13
Ceausescu Attends Show of 'Hymn to Romania' Laureates H 13
Briefs: Greek Visitors H 13

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Sends Anniversary Greetings to Ceausescu I 1
TANJUG Reports SFRY Delegate's UNCSTD Speech I 1
Bulgarian Scholars Prevent Study of Macedonian Language I 2

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET 'AGGRESSION AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA' NOTED

AU211120 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

["Soviet Social-Imperialists--Savage Enemies to the Freedom and Independence of the Peoples"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 21 (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in an article that the aggression the Soviet social-imperialists undertook against Czechoslovakia 11 years ago took place to preserve and consolidate the Soviet neo-colonialist domination in that country and to give power to a revisionist group, which blindly obeyed to its bosses. The newspaper emphasizes that the aggression against Czechoslovakia cannot be forgotten and that the people should enhance the vigilance in front of the danger posed by the two superpowers, in rivalries for hegemony of which social-imperialist China is mingled as well. Follow excerpts from the article:

The invasion of Czechoslovakia was a direct consequence of the profound counterrevolutionary transormations which happened in the Soviet party and state after the advent to power of the Khrushchevite revisionist clique, of the transformation of the Soviet Union into an imperialist superpower, which in rivalry with the United States of America, set itself the strategic aim of dividing the zones of influence and world hegemony.

"The barbarous aggression against Czechoslovakia," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "was not fortuitous, an extraordinary and non-renewable situation, but the culmination of an aggressive and chauvinist policy raised into an official line, the commencement of a major attack directed against the freedom and independence of many countries and peoples." The Soviet social-imperialists occupied Czechoslovakia, allegedly, in the name of the defence of the interests of socialism from imperialism and internal reaction, at a time when they had already destroyed socialism in the Soviet Union. The real reasons of this aggression were the preservation and strengthening of the Soviet neocolonialist domination which was being shaken in that country, and the replacement of a disobedient revisionist group, the Dubcek group, with another revisionist group, the Husak group, who blindly obeyed to the Moscow patrons.

The present situation in Czechoslovakia, after 11 years of occupation, once again clearly reveals the neocolonialist aims of the Soviet social-imperialists, better exposes their statements for the "withdrawal of the troops" as soon as "the situation would normalize".

The occupation period of eleven years speaks of the strengthening of the Soviet military presence in Czechoslovakia. Those who make the law in Czechoslovakia are the Soviet generals and marshals. The quisling clique of Husak can take no important decision, can decide upon no important matter of the external or internal policy without the approval and instructions of Moscow. The Husak clique was brought to power by the Soviet occupation tanks, it is kept in power only because it is a zealous mouthpiece of the Moscow patrons, because it serves their neocolonialist oppressive and plundering policy.

From the August 21 of the year 1968 and on, the Moscow revisionists and the Prague quislings have striven and strive to cover up with the dust of oblivion the shameful fascist aggression of Soviet social-imperialism against Czechoslovakia. But the Czechoslovak people, who suffer under the regime of occupation and who are subject to a double savage exploitation, as well as the progressive and freedom-loving forces in the world, never forget it.

It is a major lesson to the peoples and very uptodate, when the imperialist superpowers, USA and the Soviet Union, have more than ever strengthened their aggressive potential which is directed towards the freedom and independence of the sovereign peoples and states, when social-imperialist China of Deng and Hua has also entered in their rivalry for the realization of the same hegemonic ambitions. The tragic August 21 of the Czechoslovak people and the turbulent development of the international events call for vigilance against Soviet social-imperialism, U.S. imperialism, Chinese social-imperialism and the whole reaction, against their savage plots towards the freedom and independence of the peoples.

On its part, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in an article that the aggression against Czechoslovakia is a clear warning for the peoples of Europe and the world about the great danger which the imperialist policy pursued by the two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, presents in this continent. In particular, this aggression was a product of the Soviet-American counter-revolutionary collaboration, of the imperialist secret diplomacy, for the conservation of the zones of influence.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha analyses it in his book "Reflections on China", the aggression against Czechoslovakia, continues the newspaper, also revealed the pragmatic revisionist policy of the Chinese leadership at that time did not treat the events in Czechoslovakia from Marxist-Leninist positions but from the big state chauvinist positions of uniting with everyone (?even though) it was against the Soviet social-imperialists. Life did not delay to prove that Chinese revisionism itself, like the Khrushchevite one was transformed into social-imperialism, that they too, evolved very soon towards the most extreme and racist theories and practices employed by the imperialist bourgeoisie.

The Czechoslovak people, who have great progressive and freedom-loving traditions have not given up their resistance and have not decreased their hatred against the Soviet occupiers, the newspaper BASHKIMI concludes.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVAL REPORTED

AU211715 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan arrived today in Albania on a friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Ministry.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES FUEL CONSERVATION

AU221010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 22 August the Council of Ministers had a meeting at which it discussed the most economical use of fuels and energy sources.

Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on State and People's Control reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the most economical and purposeful use of fuels and electric energy. It was ascertained that the Ministries of Power Supply, Machine Building, Chemistry and Chemical Industry, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Internal Trade and Public Services, Forests and Forest Industry, and Construction and Construction Materials are fulfilling with a great delay the tasks set by the Council of Ministers. The public has still not been informed of the current tariffs for using solid fuels and electric power. There is still a delay in the production of [words indistinct], stoves and steam heating appliances as well as gas containers, related equipment and spare parts. The supply of coal and wood for the public's needs is also being delayed.

Leaders of economic organizations and departments took the floor and expressed confidence that despite the weaknesses which have been allowed to appear the tasks will be implemented on time. It was stressed that the implementation of the national plan on fuel conservation depends on the sense of responsibility and high consciousness of every citizen and economic and state leader towards the solution of the country's energy problems.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON HOMES FOR NEWLYWEDS

AU212047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Upon the initiative of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, in fulfilling the party's social program and in connection with the International Children's Year, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree providing homes for young newlywed families. The decree envisages that all newly built houses, investors in which are the people's councils and the departments, [words indistinct] must allocate no less than 10 percent for the young newlywed families fund. That fund is attached to the respective people's councils, municipalities and departments which are investors. The terms and order for accomodating persons in houses included in the young newlywed families fund are determined by the Council of Ministers.

Young newlywed families can, according to their needs, apply simultaneously for accomodations and to buy a home or for accomodations only, according to the general rules.

The decree provides for strict administrative-punitive orders for employees who do not fulfill their obligations regarding allocating homes to the young newlywed families fund or violate the orders in connection with the accomodation of those persons in appropriate homes.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers is assigned the responsibility of overseeing compliance.

In its activity, the BCP and the state have always devoted great care to improving the material and daily living conditions of young newlywed families. That care has been embodied in the party's program, the decision of the BCP Central Committee 1972 December plenum, and in a number of other party documents and norm-setting documents of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Particular attention has been devoted to meeting the housing needs of young families as one of the most important conditions for consolidating the socialist family and for increasing the birth rate.

The State Council's new decree will create additional conditions and guarantees for the correct formation and utilization of the young newlywed families fund and for more fully meeting the housing needs of young socialist families.

BRIEFS

SWISS TU COOPERATION--Sofia, August 20 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and a delegation of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, led by Mr Richard Muller, chairman of the organizations's leadership, had official talks here today. The two delegations informed each other of the problems and tasks of the trade union movement in Bulgaria and Switzerland. The heads of the two delegations expressed confidence that this first meeting will mark (?the start) of useful contacts between the two TU centres. The Swiss delegations arrived in Bulgaria yesterday. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU]

PAPAZOV IN VIENNA--Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technical Progress and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the UN Vienna Conference on Science and Technology in the Service of Development, has been received by Mrs Hertha Firnberg, minister of science and research and chairman of the UN conference. They reviewed the development of bilateral relations in the sphere of science and technology. A desire was expressed to further expand ties and to specify the problems that will be commonly treated in the future. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU]

HONORS FOR GENERAL STOYANOV--The State Council has bestowed the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Reserve Maj Gen Stoyan Nikolov Stoyanov for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for his services to the Bulgarian People's Army and on his 70th birthday. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU]

DRAGOYCHEVA AT CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the 75th birth anniversary of Soviet Marshal Sergey Biryuzov, former chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Sofia, was held at the People's Army Central House in Sofia tonight. Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army attended the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU]

HUNGARY'S HUSZAR ARRIVES FOR PLANNING TALKS

LD211400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Prague today. He will have talks with Vaclav Hula, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, about the development of mutual economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

HUNGARY'S GYORGY LAZAR TO VISIT 'IN NEAREST FUTURE'

LD211904 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia in the nearest future at the invitation of his Czechoslovak colleague Lubomir Strougal.

DEPUTY PREMIER SIMON RECEIVES BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV

LD211342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Today in Prague Josef Simon, federal deputy premier, received Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They exchanged views on the future development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between both fraternal countries.

COLOTKA RECEIVES MOLDAVIA'S GEORGIY STEPANOV

LD212358 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of specialists attending the all-state agricultural exhibition, Agrokomplex 79 at Nitra, headed by Georgiy Stepanov, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, was received today by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak Premier. In a talk they briefed each other about the results of agricultural production in the two countries and the utilization of the findings of science and research in individual branches.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON 'COMPLEX, DIFFICULT TIMES' IN IRAN

LD211938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Vaclav Jilek commentary: "The Complex and Difficult Developments in Iran"]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran which was proclaimed on 1 April this year continues to experience extremely complex and difficult times. Although the hated regime of the shah has been overthrown by a powerful uprising embracing all the people, it has, to this day, still proved impossible to create new republican institutions and settle a number of important political, economic and social problems.

Elections to a 75-member council of experts were held at the beginning of August. This is a constitutional council which has the job of examining and drawing up by the end of the month a definitive new draft constitution, which will then be submitted to a popular vote for approval. The Shi'ite clergy enjoy a clear majority in the elected council. The Shi'ite clergy are adherents of Ayatollah Khomeyni who is, in effect, head of state and performs the duties of supreme commander in chief of the Iranian army.

The first meeting of the council was held this Sunday and Khadmi, the Esfahan ayatollah, was unanimously elected chairman. Thirteen working groups were set up to discuss a 150-clause preliminary draft constitution. A popular debate which was held to discuss the draft proposed some 1,000 draft amendments from various political parties and organizations, and also from individuals. At the forefront of the debate were questions on the frame of reference of the various organs of state power, of economic questions, of the problem of national and religious minorities, of the position of women in the Islamic Republic, and other questions.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has called on the council to insure that the principles of Islam are thoroughly embodied in the draft constitution. The internal dissensions between the parties are considerable. The Western press and propaganda frequently exaggerate these violently and deliberately however, while covering up everything which the new regime has achieved since the shah's ouster, for the interests of the Iranian people.

From the most recent period we might cite the cancellation of contracts providing for supply of over $9 billion worth of American arms and the consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. Enormous demonstrations of solidarity with the Palestinian people were held last Friday in Tehran and other Iranian cities. Some 2 million people attended these in Tehran alone. They were addressed by the chairman of the Provisional Government, and also the well-known progressive, Ayatollah Taleqani, and Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam.

At the same time, however, there are phenomena abroad in Iran which arouse the disquiet of political observers and progressive forces regarding the further development of the Iranian revolution. The unresolved nationality problems have in particular come to the forefront in the past few days. One should not overlook the fact that Iran is inhabited, in addition to the Persians who make up approximately one half of the total 35 million population of the country, by fairly numerous other nationalities--Azerbaijanis, Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis and Turkomans. These national minorities, which were cruelly suppressed under the shah's regime, are demanding that administrative and cultural autonomy be granted to them within the framework of the unified Iranian state. The problems, however, remain unresolved and result frequently in armed clashes between ethnic groups and detachments of the Revolution Guard and army units, as recently happened in Iranian Kordestan.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has accused the United States and international Zionism of deliberately inciting discord between the nationalities living in Iran.

The country is currently seeing a stubborn struggle between political forces representing extraordinarily diverse ideological views. It is sufficient to say that Iran currently has more than 100 political parties and groups. According to the Iranian press, pro-shah elements, who want to corrode the revolution from within, have penetrated numerous groups. Thus, many political parties and groups have been banned, which has resulted in protests in some political quarters, which see this as a restriction and violation of democratic liberties.

There are also dissensions among religious personalities regarding the interpretation of Islam. Islam was for centuries a means for millions of ordinary Muslims of conserving their national character and an instrument against colonial enslavement. In modern times it was the religion of the feudal ruling circles, which interpreted it as they wished. There is also a profoundly popular, democratic and social tendency within it. Only the way things develop from now on will show which trend is to prevail in Iran.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CABLE GREETINGS TO AFGHAN LEADERS

LD172226 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak sent on Friday a message of congratulations to General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council Nur Mohammad Taraki on the occasion of his country's national day.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a message of congratulations to Premier of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin on the same occasion.

DATA ON HARVEST WORK IN MORAVIA, BOHEMIA, SLOVAKIA CITED

LD211924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The Central Harvest Commission of the Czech Socialist Republic met in Prague today. It was reported there that crops have been harvested from 25 percent of the total sown acreages during the past week. The most advanced in the harvest work is the North Moravian Region, where three-quarters of the crop is already in. In South Moravia, four districts--Breclav, Kromeriz, Uherske Hradiste and Vyskov--have completed harvesting.

Harvest work is currently being completed in the Pardubice and Hradec Kralove Districts of East Bohemia. It is gratifying that the harvest is proceeding successfully in the Litomerice and Louny Districts, where hop-picking has now started.

The situation is somwehat less favorable in some areas, such as Rakovnik District, where not even one-half of the grain crop is in and where hop-picking is not properly under way, either. This is a question of properly organizing to cope with this summer's work.

All the cooperatively owned combine harvesters have now been returned from Slovakia, so that our farmers now have 13,717 available. Over 11,000 of these are now in the fields and the rest are standing by for the harvest to ripen in hilly areas.

Referring to other agricultural tasks, the commission found that there was a need for work on clearing straw to be speeded up so as to have no less than 50 percent cleared by the end of the week. There must also be improvements in the organization of assistance by volunteer brigades and the use of transport. Farmers need to concentrate on the next jobs in hand: hop, fruit and vegetable picking.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ZAIRE AMBASSADOR--Federal Premier, Lubomir Strougal, received in Prague today Blela Wa Boende, the ambassador of the Republic of Zaire, who is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TO W. BERLIN OVER BORDER INCIDENTS

LD211854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In several incidents on 13 and 15 August criminal elements from West Berlin carried out provocative attacks against the GDR state border in the area of Berlin-Mitte city district, Oranienburg Kreis and the Staaken border crossing point. They started fires on GDR territory and thus endangered the life and limb of personnel of the GDR Border Troops and of travellers crossing the border. Member os the West Berlin police and the British military police watched the provocateurs. A member of the West Berlin police on 13 August violated the GDR state border in the vicinity of the Brandenburg Gate in order to remove evidence of the arson.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 August strongly protested to the Senat of Berlin (West) against these border violations and attacks and demanded that the offenders be identified and punished and that such attacks be stopped.

The GDR prosecutor general has begun investigatory proceedings.

SECURITY ORGANS ARREST FRG 'SPY' 16 AUGUST

ADN Report

LD212310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 16 August the GDR security organs caught redhanded and detained as a spy FRG citizen Peter F., a longtime agent of the FRG Intelligence Service who was working as a journalist and photo reporter in the FRG. Investigatory proceedings have begun and an arrest warrant issued.

Hamburg DPA Report

LD222322 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--According to the official ADN news agency a journalist from the Federal Republic was arrested last week in the GDR on the suspicion of espionage. The man, whose name was given as Peter F., was, according to ADN, caught "redhanded" last Thursday. He is "a longtime agent of the FRG Intelligence Service," who worked as a journalist and photographer in the Federal Republic. Proceedings have been started against him and an arrest warrant issued.

The Federal Government only learned about the arrest from the ADN report. A government spokesman said that so far the Federal Government has not been informed about the arrest, which is said to have taken place last Thursday. According to Bonn statements the arrested man is not a journalist from the Federal Republic accredited in East Berlin. From the formulation of the ADN report, observers in East Berlin arrived at the conclusion that the man's journalistic activity was limited to the Federal Republic.

Peter Felten is employed as local editor with KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU. The married journalist belongs to the paper's Schleiden office. His 13-year old daughter said on the telephone tonight in tears that her father left the house last Thursday morning and said that he would be back by the evening.

The paper tonight said in a statement that Felten had asked for 1 day off on 16 August, which was granted in recompense for overtime on previous days. The paper had no knowledge why Felten wanted to travel to Berlin.

YOUTH HANDED OVER TO WEST BERLIN AUTHORITIES

AU201358 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Sixteen-year old Andre Doro from West Berlin was handed over to the competent organs of the Senat of Berlin (West) on 17 August 1979. The youth had escaped from an institution and had been picked up on 16 August 1979 on the D 340 transit train between the GDR border checkpoints of Griebnitzsee and Marienborn.

MITTAG ADDRESSES WORKERS AT CARL ZEISS COMBINE

LD211056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Gera--In a letter to Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the 44,000 workers of the Carl Zeiss plant, Jena combine undertake to produce by the end of this year extra goods equivalent to 2 working days. They handed the letter to Politburo member Guenter Mittag, who visited the combine on Monday.

In his closing speech at a meeting with workers and scientists in the combine's research center, Guenter Mittag said that more than just a new state has been built in the GDR in the past 3 decades. In a historically short span, a qualitative social change has taken place toward an advanced socialist society. He said: "It continues a revolutionary process which began in October, 1917. It is in the logic of the revolutionary development of our age that the GDR's 30 years are at the same time a period of developing and deepening the unbreakable and fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, the SED and CPSU." This was reflected in the content of Leonid Brezhnev's and Erich Honecker's talks at their friendly meeting in the Crimea at the end of July. "The strength of the fellowship between the USSR and the GDR, between the countries of the socialist community has been and remains a crucial guarantee of the successful advance of socialism globally and in each country."

Guenter Mittag said that a steadily growing performance has a great, indeed increasing, political-ideological dimension. The stable and progressive economic and social advance has caused great unease and concern to the imperialist class opponent. The ruling imperialist circles feel growing concern at future developments. They see themselves, as hardly ever before, face to face with problems which show the limits of the capitalist economic system.

Pushed into the defensive, and in view of their increasing internal contradictions, capitalist countries are putting up an unprecedented propaganda smokescreen with the aim of imputing their own difficulties to others. These desperate attempts to distort the facts are a telling sign of the class opponents' weak position.

Guenter Mittag concluded: "We will not allow anybody or anything to deflect us from our proven path of strengthening and consolidating socialist positions in an unbreakable and fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. Along this path we have achieved a signal success. With our growing strength we will also master the tasks facing us in the future. [paragraph continues]

First and foremost we must further enhance the fighting vigor of our party organization. We are living in a revolutionary age. Alongside his comrades a communist faces the storms of life. Today they confront us in the shape of high demands to strengthen the GDR's economic performance. We will not shirk from them, for the path of economic development is first and foremost a matter of increasing the growth of our final product, our national income."

EGON KRENZ MEETS WITH FDJ BRIGADE MEMBERS

LD220042 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Members of FDJ brigades had a meeting with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, at the students' club of Humboldt University in Berlin on Tuesday. He thanked the students for their splendid efforts as part of the central youth drive "FDJ Initiative Berlin." The results achieved by the young people, especially in the capital, ranked worthily among the projects by which the members of the FDJ have contributed to the broad popular movement in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary.

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF ETHIOPIANS--Scientists of the Institute for Tropical Agriculture at the Karl-Marx University are actively cooperating in the reconstruction of the agricultural training at college level in Ethiopia. The president of the institute, Dr Gerd Froehlich, has been acting as deputy dean of the agricultural faculty in (Alemaya) for almost a year. The institute has so far trained almost 250 young people from 54 developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in all the requisite knowhow so that they were able to graduate as agrarian specialists. It has also held four specialization courses under UNIDO auspices. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY SHIPMENT FOR ANGOLA--Over the weekend GDR ambassador Horst Schoen presented a solidarity shipment from donations by the GDR population, particularly FDGB members, to leading officials of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee in Luanda. Included are 3,200 portable radios for medium wave reception which are intended for joint reception in Angolan villages and will also make an important contribution to the literacy campaign. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA--Lagos--GDR Ambassador Wolfgang Seyfarth and Nigeria's Commissioner for Education Dr Garrick B. Leton signed an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of culture and education between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Lagos today. The agreement provides for cooperation between the two countries in education, art and literature, science, the mass media, sport as well as the health services. During the signing ceremony GDR Ambassador Seyfarth paid tribute to the new agreement as a further step towards deepening existing friendly relations between Nigeria and the GDR. Commissioner Dr Leton, who stressed the mutual benefit of the agreement for a more profound understanding of each other's culture, as well as the traditions and history of the two countries, praised the contribution of the GDR in the struggle against racism and apartheid. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD]

USSR STEEL SHIPMENT--The millionth ton of hot-rolled strip from the Soviet Union was received last week by the metallurgists of the Finow rolling mill. For more than 10 years the plant has been processing about 95 percent of all welded precision tubes and light steel profiles produced by GDR industry out of this material supplied by the Soviet Union. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

SOVIET MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTS 16 AUGUST

AU210834 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 17 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text] August 17--Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, minister of agriculture of the Soviet Union, who had attended, at the head of a delegation, the opening of an exhibition of Soviet agriculture, food industry and agricultural machinery, departed from Budapest on Thursday, 16 August. The delegation included F.P. Senko and A.A. Turkenbayev, ministers of agriculture of the Belorussian SSR and Uzbek SSR respectively. Minister of Agriculture and Food Pal Romany was at Ferihegy Airport to see them off. Vladimir Pavlov, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Budapest, was also present.

GRAIN HARVEST NEARS COMPLETION, OTHER CROPS MATURING

State of Grains, Aftercrops, Vegetables

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jul 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Drier weather over the past days has permitted acceleration of grain harvesting so that more and more parts of the country have been able to finish harvesting wheat, barley, and rye. So far 90 percent of the area sown in winter grains has been cleared: 93 percent of the wheat and all winter barley have been cut, as well as 75 percent of spring barley and 25 percent of the oats. In some regions it is still necessary to dry the grains. Farms intend to sow aftercrops on an area twice as large as last year. Much of the area has already been seeded, and these crops have emerged and are thriving. Enough tomatoes have ripened to meet not only the needs of daily consumers but to allow the canning factories to go into operation.

July Weather Summary

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Aug 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] The long-term mean for July precipitation is between 50-80 millimeters. During the first 10 days of the month the situation was still relatively favorable. Although there was adequate rainfall during this period, it gradually diminished so that only areas along the eastern and western sections of the country received the anticipated amount of precipitation. In other areas, there was less rain than usual. Many areas in the central part of the country had as little as 20-30 millimeters of rain, and it fell at the height of the harvesting. During the month, soil moisture was about average. It amounted to between 50 and 75 percent in the western parts of Trandanubia and was adequate in northeastern Hungary, too. However, there was a lack of moisture in the central part of the country, amounting to a mere 30 percent. Fortunately, most crops had already developed roots which tapped moisture supplies below the upper soil level. There were 20-30 fewer hours of sunshine than usual for July. Sunshine toward the end of the month could not compensate for the earlier overcast. Rains benefitted the row crops and hastened the maturing of tomatoes, peppers and fruits.

Better Grain Husbandry

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 3 Aug 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Although the harvest is essentially over, it is too soon to speak of overall results. On the other hand, authorities have established that the shortfall caused by the weather will not affect the supply of the population. Despite this, there is far greater need for thriftiness than in the past. This applies not only to elimination of wastefulness in the case of bread, but calls for greater economization in all areas of life: places of work, the kitchen, canteens, at farms where grains are fed to livestock. There is much discussion nowadays about whether or not agriculture can compensate for weather-caused shortfalls. Probably yes, insofar as value is concerned, because the current weather promises a good corn crop. However, much field work remains to be done. Our vegetable crop is good. The price of tomatoes and peppers has already dropped on the market. The vineyards promise an outstanding vintage, and it appears that the apple crop will be bountiful as well. Nevertheless, the greatest compensation can be achieved through increasing returns from animal husbandry. This is why more than the usual amount of silage was planted after wheat this year.

Private plots and auxilliary farms are always mentioned in discussing the best way to compensate for production shortfalls. In many regions, these are now an integral part of the collective farm and make sizeable contributions to the supply of the population. This is why the Council of Ministers recently reviewed implementation of measures enacted to promote their development. Although the number of private plots and auxilliary farms decreased by 120,000 over the past 7 years, their output has not decreased. It has actually increased in certain branches of production. Such private farming activities provide 28 percent of the nation's milk, 46 percent of slaughter hogs, 70 percent of rabbits, and 92 percent of the honey. Growth has been greatest in hog raising. Hogs are now raised not only on collective farms, but by retired workers and intellectuals.

According to the livestock census, there has been another substantial drop in the number of cattle raised privately. This is due to the fact that providing fodder for cattle becomes a problem where it is done without the support of the collective farm. The contribution of private producers is particularly great in the case of vegetables. Last year they raised early vegetables under plastic film on 25 million square meters; some have even put up small hothouses. This year they have already signed more contracts not only for vegetables and fruits, but also for hogs and rabbits.

End of Grain Harvest

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Essentially, the harvesting of grains has been completed. Only scattered areas in Western Transdanubia and Borsod County where the weather is bad remain to be cut. Had the weather been less capricious, this work could have been finished in 10-12 days. However, this year it took an entire month. Farms in Baranya County have seeded 9,500 hectares to quick-ripening corn, sunflower and other fodder crops. In Csongrad, too, 9,400 hectares are being devoted to catch crops. Efforts are being made to accelerate their development by irrigating them night and day.

GIEREK TELLS SCHMIDT OF BREZHNEV'S HEALTH STATUS

LD211526 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev has recovered from his serious bouts of ill-health, and will retain his leadership posts for the foreseeable future. It was learned that this impression was conveyed to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by Polish party leader Edward Gierek during their meeting on the Hel Peninsula last week.

Gierek, who recently met Brezhnev in the Soviet Union, is also said to have reported signs of changes within the Soviet leadership preceding a later power change. It was further learned that Gierek did not predict any conceivable successor to Brezhnev, nor did he speak of any possible effects of a leadership change in Moscow on Soviet politics.

GIEREK TO VISIT FRANCE 7-9 SEPTEMBER

LD211832 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug, PAP--At the invitation of the French president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Edward Gierek, will leave for France on September 7, 1979 to pay a two-day working visit to that country.

WARSAW DAILY COMMENTATOR VIEWS LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE PROBLEMS

AU211106 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18-19 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Pawel Tarnowski commentary: "Delay"]

[Text] Although the eighth session of the Seventh Law of the Sea Conference which is taking place in New York will continue for a few days, it is already clear that the present deliberations of representatives of almost 160 countries, who have tried to reach accord for the past 7 years, will actually end in fiasco.

To begin with, last spring the eighth session was interrupted for a few months because of a lack of progress and now the participants in the New York meeting have given up efforts to draw up a draft agreement, which was the fundamental aim of the meeting. The only achievement is the coordination committee's so-called informal negotiation text, which is to be evaluated, modified and emended by the states concerned.

In such a situation one is somewhat astonished at the recent optimistic statement made by Raul Trejos, the press spokesman for the conference, that despite everything, the text of the accord will certainly be ready for signature at the next session in Caracas. Despite the fact that already a fifth informal version of the text of the accord has been drawn up, from the formal viewpoint the participants at the conference are still at the stage of initial negotiations.

The prolongation of disputes and discussions accompanied by an excess of contradictory proposals gives rise to discouragement and helps intensify impatience in many countries. Also more and more maritime countries are arbitrarily introducing costal regulations for their own use and, of course, for the use...of other states. [paragraph continues]

The United States and Western Europe are preparing themselves with increasing seriousness to exploit the mineral riches of the ocean beds, which are officially recognized as mankind's common heritage.

On the other hand, participants in the conference continue to display too many different attitudes and views and to have too many conflicting interests for us to expect that they will soon reach agreement through consensus, which means universal accord. The eighth session of the conference is a sad example of this.

POLITBURO REVIEWS BREZHNEV MEETING, SCHMIDT VISIT, ECONOMY

LD212124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At the Politburo session held today, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, reported on his friendly meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Crimea.

The Politburo stated with satisfaction that these talks constituted an essential step on the road toward strengthening the all-round Polish-Soviet cooperation. The cooperation, based on ideological unity and close cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU, has contributed to the socioeconomic development of the two countries and this is reflected in the friendship between the two fraternal nations. Of particular importance are the guidelines for further deepening the specialization and cooperation of production mapped out at the meeting which favor the development of scientific and technological progress, improvement of economic efficiency and the quality of production. The mutually profitable Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and the implementation of comprehensive programs of integration within the CEMA framework also constituted--especially in the complicated situation in world economy--an essential factor in solving energy and raw material problems.

The talks confirmed the common endeavor of the two parties and states to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries community as a decisive factor of their position and role in the international arena.

The talks demonstrated the unyielding will of the two countries to implement policy aimed at strengthening peace and international cooperation; concrete action intended to check and stop the arms race. To this effect, the Soviet-American agreement on limiting offensive strategic arms signed in Vienna was of great importance. Further progress in consolidating the process of detente demands the full implementation of the Final Act as well as broadening and consolidating multilateral trust in Europe. Proposals of socialist countries are aimed at achieving this.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks and recommended to party echelons and state organs a consistent implementation of the decisions adopted.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the working visit to Poland by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The talks held during the visit constituted a continuation of the comprehensive exchange of views between the two countries concerning the problems of consolidating the policy of detente, strengthening peace and developing international cooperation, and in particular consolidating the steps and actions aimed at achieving military detente and disarmament.

The Politburo expressed its conviction that the results of the visit would contribute to achieving further progress in the process of normalization and the development of mutual relations based on the 1970 agreement concluded between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG regarding the foundations for the normalization of bilateral relations and agreements [word indistinct] concluded. The Politburo fully approved the results of the talks.

In the next item of the deliberations the Politburo acquainted itself with the progress of the harvest and the present state of agricultural work. So far the grain has been cut on more than 7 million hectares, that is, on 90 percent of the harvested area. More than 80 percent of the harvested grain crops have been removed from the fields. The harvest has been completed, or is approaching its end, in the voivodships in the central part of the country. The least advanced was the harvest in the northeastern and southern parts of the country where the cereals ripen later.

The postharvest work is progressing well. The area sown with postharvest crops has more than doubled and more than 1 million hectares have been sown with these crops. The second haymaking is approaching its end and more than 1.4 million hectares have been reaped. This makes a third haymaking possible this year.

Positively assessing the progress of the harvest, the Politburo pointed to the necessity of a punctual completion of winter rape sowing and the preparation of fields for the sowing or winter cereals, as well as the efficient harvest of root crops and fodder plants. The Politburo recommended that economic units and organs speed up the supply of means of production to agriculture. The need for the efficient implementation of purchase and storage of agricultural produce was also emphasized.

The Politburo also examined the proposals concerning the rationalization of employment and the distribution of labor in the years 1981-85. In the years 1981-1985, the employment of 3.5 million young people was insured by providing them with nearly 2 million new jobs. In the current 5-year period, the growth of labor has decreased. The number of people being pensioned early or those who make themselves available for a temporary break in employment has increased. It is anticipated that in the years 1981-85 there will be a further decrease in the number of young people reaching the productive age and there will be a decrease in the length of time worked by people who are past the retirement age. This creates the necessity of implementing an active policy of employment at every enterprise, utilization of wages policy as a means of labor economy, streamlining the system of promotion, and the development of vocational training.

The Politburo recommended that plans be mapped out for the years 1981-85 to insure greater outlays for the mechanization of work, the modernization of enterprises and jobs, the introduction of more efficient means of counteracting the loss of working time and strengthening labor discipline. It was recommended that the administrative organs involved further improve the methods for rationalizing employment and the fund for wages, insuring the correct proportions between the employment in agriculture and elsewhere, as well as leveling out the disproportions in urban and rural labor planning.

The Politburo recommended that the government map out a program for employment policy insuring that the planned growth of production is achieved in a situation of a decreasing growth of labor resources.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU211704 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko at the latter's request. A talk ensued on the occasion, in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU211406 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission, member of the State Council and head of the ARLUS [Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union] delegation which is attending the events organized in the Soviet Union on the occasion of our national anniversary, has met with Vasiliy Ivanovich Konotop, first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Regional Committee and chairman of the central leadership of the Society of Soviet-Romanian Friendship.

The two sides reviewed the continuous development of the cooperation between the two associations, in keeping with the decisions and agreements concluded by the two countries' party-state leaders.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NETHERLANDS DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION

AU212102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/8/1979--R.C.P. General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 21 the delegation of the People's Democratic Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)--ruling party--of the Netherlands, led by Cornelis Berkhouwer, vice-chairman of the parliamentary fraction of the party. The delegation visit Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

The chief delegate was highly appreciative of the activity of the Romanian head of state for the building and consolidation of international peace, detente and cooperation.

Greeting the guests, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the significance of the contacts and inter-changes of delegations between the political organizations of Romania and the Netherlands, of better mutual acquaintance, for the strengthening of the Romanian-Dutch friendship links.

Reference was made during the interview to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Netherlands and the joint wish was reiterated to develop this fruitful cooperation on an economic, technico-scientific and cultural plane.

Current international questions were approached, stress being laid on the necessity of intensifying efforts for the achievement of a genuine system of security and cooperation on the European Continent for the unhampered development of collaboration among states, irrespective of their social system, for passage to tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all. In this framework, emphasis was placed on the importance of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting which should stimulate the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act in view of establishing a new climate of broad collaboration, of full confidence and friendship among all nations on the European Continent.

Stress was also laid on the necessity of solving, in the interest of all peoples, the problems generated by the economic and energy crisis, of discovering new energy sources, of establishing new international relations of equal rights, of observing each people's right to decide its own destiny in conformity with its aspirations, of liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

COSTA RICAN POPULAR VANGUARD PARTY CHAIRMAN MEETS CEAUSESCU

AU211408 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania today received Jose Figueres Ferrer, chairman of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] of Costa Rica, former president of that country, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

Jose Figueres Ferrer expressed great pleasure at meeting again with President Nicolae Ceausescu, and expressed thanks for the opportunity given him to visit our country and to see the Romanian people's achievements along the path of socioeconomic development and well-being, and for the hospitality extended to him. At the same time, the guest conveyed congratulations to the Romanian people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of 23 August.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey to the PVP leadership and to all its aktivists wishes for success in their struggle for the democratic development of the country, for prosperity and progress.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed their desire to strengthen the good relations between the RCP and the PVP, in the interests of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Upon discussing certain current international issues, the sides stressed the need to solve mankind's major problems in keeping with the peoples' interests. They stated that the effects of the current world economic and energy crisis require efficient measures to rationally utilize the existing energy resources, especially oil, and to find new energy resources and impose the immediate establishment of a new world economic order capable of promoting the progress of all states, especially the backward ones, and to consolidate international stability.

The sides also emphasized the need for specific measures for general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, for substantially reducing military expenditures, for settling all interstate conflicts through political negotiations, and for eliminating the use of force, so as to insure a genuine climate of peace, security and broad cooperation in the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW NEPALESE AMBASSADOR

AU201324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--In the address he made when he received the letters of credence of the new ambassador of Nepal in Bucharest, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated that Romania was willing to develop the friendly relations of cooperation with Nepal in various domains of activity.

The Romanian people follows with interest and empathy the efforts made by the Nepali people for the independent economic and social development of its country, for progress and welfare, for ensuring peace and security in the region, the Romanian head of state also said.

Romania is deeply interested in promoting ever closer relations with all the states of the world grounding them on the strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, of the principles of fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force.

Ambassador Gyanendra Bahadur Kharki said that in Nepal keen interest was shown in the economic progress made by the Romanian people in a short lapse of time. He also expressed deep gratitude for the support Romania grants to the efforts of the Nepali people for the economic development of the country, for her cooperation and understanding.

After the presentation of credentials, Romania's president conversed cordially with the ambassador.

ROBERT MUGABE ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 21 AUGUST

AU211536 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on a friendship visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

RWANDA FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT AT END OF AUGUST

AU211533 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, will pay an official visit to our country at the end of August.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION ACTIVITY AT VIENNA UNCSTD CONFERENCE

Meetings with Officials

AU211853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Vienna, (AGERPRES) 21/8/1979--The Romanian chief delegate to the Vienna conference, Ion Ursu, had interviews with its president, Dr Hertha Firnberg, minister of science and research of Austria; with Ivo Margan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; with Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; with Abdelaziz Ben Dhia, minister of higher education and scientific research of Tunisia, representative of the country holding the presidency of the "Group of 77," with heads of these countries' delegations to the conference.

During the talks on the occasion, the collocutors were highly appreciative of the ideas contained in the message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the conference. They also approached items on the conference agenda as well as aspects of the relations between Romania and the respective countries in science and technology.

Ursu Address

AU211845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Report on speech by Romanian delegation head Ion Ursu at the UNCSTD conference in Vienna--date not specified]

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 21/8/1979--Romania participates in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development being convinced that it will go down as a remarkable event for the building of the new international economic order, said Ion Ursu, head of the Romanian delegation, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania. After pointing to the importance Romania, a socialist developing country, attaches to science and technology as basic factors of development, he referred to the preoccupations of the Romanian state for improving [words indistinct] technological development and for promoting technical progress and cooperation in science and technology mentioning then that the conference takes place in conditions in which the results of broad international debates and activities oriented toward the same goals--the building of a new international economic and political order--did not meet the expectations. The Romanian chief delegate said: The importance of this conference surpasses by far the scope of the subject it deals with. If we approach these negotiations openly and in a high sense of responsibility, and particularly if the countries able to support the use of science and technology for development and for the liquidation of underdevelopment prove a genuine wish to cooperate and effectively solve the problems we face, this conference will be a turning point in the process of building a better and more just world.

The speaker said that the Romanian delegation considers the programme of action as a good basis, but clearer, more concrete and specific provisions should be included to dynamize and promote the development of the technic-scientific infrastructures of the developing countries. Romania declares for the setting up of an inter-government body under the United Nations, open to the participation of all states, which should coordinate the cooperation in the field of science and technology.

It would be necessary to set up research centres by geographic areas to study and solve the problems connected with the organization of economic and social life, communication means and other important sectors. Another important step would be the setting up of a broad and unhampered circulation of scientific informations, the development of the transfer of technology and the granting of proper technical assistance to all states.

The Romanian delegation, he further said, declared for including in the programme of action provisions which should guarantee the use of science and technology only for peaceful aims, for progress, peace and peoples' welfare.

GIOSAN RECEIVES FINNISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY DELEGATION

AU212059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/8/1979--A delegation of the National Coalition Party (Conservative) of Finland led by Heikki Perho, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of that party, is visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

On August 21, the delegation had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, and with Dumitru Popa, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Stressed were on the occasion the good relations existing between Romania and Finland and the joint wish to consistently act for international peace and collaboration.

IRAQI PRESIDENT RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADOR

AU211855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Baghdad (AGERPRES) 21/8/1979--Messages of salute were exchanged in Baghdad between the presidents of Romania and Iraq when Mihail Diamandopol presented his letters of credence as Ambassador of Romania to the Republic of Iraq. President Saddam Husayn underlined the development and diversification of the relations between Romania and Iraq in all domains of common interest and expressed his conviction that they would be continuously intensified.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON CEAUSESCU TRIP TO SYRIA, TURKEY

Relations With Syria

AU191847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/8/1979--By its fruitful results, the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Syria goes down as a most significant event in the development of the Romanian-Syrian relations of friendship and collaboration--writes the leading Bucharest newspaper in its August 19 issues. The entire visit, the newspaper further writes in an extensive commentary on the visit, was another expression of the policy promoted by the Romanian party and state of friendship and solidarity with the Arab peoples, with the developing countries, with all the progressive forces of the present-day world.

Laying stress on the rich balance sheet of the Romanian-Syrian many sided collaboration, the newspaper considers that the new documents recently signed in Damascus will dynamize still more the multilateral cooperation between the two countries. The intensified contacts and exchange of experience between the two sides will help the better reciprocal knowledge, the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples. In this context, SCINTEIA writes, the inauguration by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad of the Baniyas refinery, result of the joint work of Romanian and Syrian engineers, workers and experts, was one of the most remarkable moments of the visit.

Referring to the joint communique signed at the conclusion of the visit, the newspaper points out that while expressing the satisfaction of the two sides at the broad development of the Romanian-Syrian relations the document also sanctions the topicality of the principles governing these relations and of the provisions of the solemn joint declaration signed five years ago in Bucharest.

The broad exchange of views on problems of international life emphasized the deep-going changes occurred in the world balance of forces. SCINTEIA further considers that as an [words indistinct] conclusion of this analysis, the necessity was emphasized of joining the forces of all peoples, of consolidating the collaboration and solidarity of the socialist countries, of the non-aligned states, of the developing countries, of all progressive forces for the promotion of a new policy, of equality and respect among sovereign and independent nations, for the cause of peace and detente in the world.

During the dialogue, special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East. On this occasion too, the newspaper writes, Romania reasserted her consistent and firm position of support to the struggle for achieving a global, just and durable peace in the region. Romania considers that intensified efforts should be made for achieving peace in the Middle East, which implies Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and the solving of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of its right to self-determination, including the setting up of an independent Palestinian state. In fact, the newspaper further writes, it is known that Romania was among the first countries which insisted on and firmly declared for an independent Palestinian state.

Romania's firm stand on this problem, the newspaper underlines, was reasserted again during the interview between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. On that occasion too, the Romanian head of state pointed out that nowadays, more than ever, the resolving of the Palestinian people's issue and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state are essential for the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. Romania's president declared for new initiatives toward the achievement of a global peace in the region, for new actions able to ensure the participation in negotiations of all sides concerned, the PLO included, and also emphasized the need for consolidating and widening the unity of the Arab countries.

SCINTEIA further shows what Romania's high-principled and consistent stand, her efforts and constructive initiatives in problems regarding the Middle East enjoy the appreciation of the Arab peoples. In this connection the newspaper mentions that Yasir 'Arafat expressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu his thanks for the constant stand Romania, the Romanian head of state personally had in support of the just cause of the Palestinian people.

During the Romanian-Syrian summit talks the importance of building security and cooperation in Europe was also emphasized. The talks highlighted the preoccupations of the two countries for the thorough preparation of the future UN General Assembly special session devoted to the new international economic order, for strengthening the unity of the developing countries. They underlined that Romania and Syria stand for halting the arms race and passing to gradual reduction of military expenditures, for achieving tangible disarmament measures, nuclear first of all. The talks were also another occasion for asserting the solidarity of the two countries with the peoples in southern Africa in their struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism; to win freedom and national independence.

The broad political significance of the conclusions reached in the Damascus talks and interviews, the newspaper writes, made the visit a remarkable event of the international life.

In conclusion, the newspaper says that the Romanian people hails with deep satisfaction the fruitful results of the visit paid by the Romanian head of state to Syria and expresses its full adhesion to the home and foreign policy promoted by Romania.

Relations With Turkey

AU191830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/8/1979--Fresh important moment in the steady development of the traditional relations of collaboration between the Romanian and Turkish peoples--writes SCINTEIA of August 19 about the short visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu have recently paid to Turkey.

Although the visit was short, the leading Bucharest newspaper writes, the talks between Romania's president and Premier Bulent Ecevit occasioned a useful exchange of opinions on the relations between the two countries as well as on current international issues of joint interest. The exchange of views highlighted the mutual satisfaction at the evolution of the Romanian-Turkish collaboration in recent years on a political, economic, technical and scientific plane and led to the identification of new possibilities for expanding it.

The upward course of the Romanian-Turkish relations, the newspaper writes, strongly proves the fact that the differences of social system are not and must not be an obstacle in the development of an equitable and mutually advantageous collaboration especially among countries lying in the same geographical area whose peoples are inspired by the wish to live in understanding and friendship.

The good results scored in the Romanian-Turkish collaboration are a premise for raising it onto ever higher stages. Particularly significant in this respect is the assertion during the talks in Ankara of the joint wish to make better use of the geographical proximity and of the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies by initiating new cooperation ventures.

Certainly, SCINTEIA further writes, the expansion of the economic cooperation will be paralleled by the expansion of the technical, scientific and cultural relations, fact which will contribute to a better knowledge and a close rapprochement between the two peoples.

Referring to the exchange of views on some current international issues, the newspaper points to the attention given to the problem of a thorough preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting. It was stressed that the future meeting would have to propel the translation into life of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole and especially to elaborate tangible and efficient military disengagement and disarmament measures.

Mentioning the resolve of the two countries to act for developing multilateral and bilateral collaboration among the Balkan countries, in the spirit of the peoples' will to turn the region into a zone of peace, friendship and good neighbourliness, the newspaper writes:

There is no doubt that the peaceful, political settlement of the differences among some countries in the region would bear positively on the attainment of this lofty ideal. The Ankara dialogue highlighted in this context the importance of solving the Cyprus issue by means of negotiations, by observing the interests of the two communities on the island, the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, a climate of peaceful coexistence and cooperation being ensured.

The imperative of genuine steps towards disarmament, nuclear in the first place, the need for strictly observing the new principles of interstate relations, the significance of a global just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the liquidation of underdevelopment, the building of a new international economic order as a prerequisite for world political and economic stability, for building a better and juster world are as many major issues on which joint conclusions were reached during the Ankara talks.

Public opinion in Romania, the newspaper writes in conclusion, sees in the spirit of cordiality and understanding that characterized the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Bulent Ecevit, in the conclusions reached by the two politicians, the guarantee that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples will further develop in keeping with mutual interests, with the interests of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

SCINTEIA CARRIES TELEGRAM, EDITORIAL NOTE ON AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

AU201322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--Marking the national day of Afghanistan, SCINTEIA of August 19 publishes the telegram of congratulations President Nicolae Ceausescu sent to President Nur Mohammad Taraki as also an editorial note stressing the significance of the People's Democratic Revolution of April 27, 1978 which opened up the road to progressive transformations in the economic and social life in Afghanistan.

The newspaper points also to the important objectives of the new Afghani Government.

The Romanian people, the above-mentioned newspaper writes, follows with interest and empathy the efforts of the Afghani people for building a new life, for consolidating the national independence and unity. Relations of friendship and collaboration are developing between Romania and Afghanistan, grounded on mutual esteem and regard. The expansion of these good relations, of the cooperation on the political, economic and cultural planes fully meets the interests of the two countries and peoples, the Bucharest newspaper writes.

RCP EXECUTIVE HEARS CEAUSESCU POLICY REPORT

LD212100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

["Meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/8/79--The meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on August 21, 1979, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu read an account on the official party and state visit paid to Romania over July 26-29 by Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, together with Andree Toure.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its deep satisfaction at the high appreciation of the fruitful results of the fresh Romanian-Guinean summit dialogue--mentioned in the joint communique--which marked an important moment in the evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee was highly (?appreciative) of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure which revealed the determination of both sides to further work to dynamize, diversify and strengthen the bilateral relations, to raise the collaboration between Romania and Guinea on to a superior level.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the great importance of the joint solemn declaration signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure, which reaffirms the will of the two countries to ground, in the future too, the relations between them and with other states on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, (?and no) recourse to threat or use of force.

These are the principles asserting (?themselves) ever more strongly in international life and which can ensure the peace, progress and security of all nations, detente and security (?worldwide).

The Executive Political Committee underlined the significance of the cooperation agreement between the Romanian Communist Party and the Democratic Party of Guinea which would strengthen the collaboration and solidarity between them. At the same time, stressed was the importance of the other documents concluded on the occasion of the visit.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the conviction that, on basis of the understandings reached, at the documents signed, a more accentuated development of the collaboration would be achieved in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural fields, the cooperation would be intensified mainly in agriculture and industry, inclusive of the setting up of joint production and sales companies, the commercial exchanges would be expanded and diversified, the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and the Guinean peoples would be ever more strengthened.

At the same time, stressed was the significance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure on the international situation. The Executive Political Committee expressed its full satisfaction at the decision of the two parties and countries to make their contribution, in close collaboration with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states, with all democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racism and apartheid, to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, to the peaceful settlement of the states of tension and conflict still present in various zones of the globe, to the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all, to the just and durable solving of the great problems confronting the contemporary world, to the building of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, in Africa and worldwide, to the attainment of the ideals of freedom; independence and progress of all peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu informed the Executive Political Committee about the friendly interview he had with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Crimea on August 1, 1979.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved the results of the talks between the two party and state leaders. The Executive Political Committee expressed its full satisfaction at this fresh interview which it regarded as a positive, useful and remarkable moment in the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue, as another most significant contribution to the development of the good relations between the two parties and states.

The ever wider scope of the Romanian-Soviet friendship, the durable feelings of esteem and respect which inspire the Romanian people and the Soviet people found another brilliant confirmation when Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over the "Lenin Order" awarded by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on his 60th birthday as an appreciation of his contribution to the development of friendship and collaboration between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Romanian-Soviet summit talks pointed out that since the last interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union have continuously developed. At the same time, stressed was the fact that the summit dialogue highlighted fresh and great possibilities of amplifying and deepening these relations both in the field of economic exchanges and in the field of cooperation in production and in other fields of common interest.

The recent Crimean meeting held in a sincere, comradely atmosphere pointed, just as every time to the firm determination of the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of both countries to act in the future, too, with the same consistency, for the promotion of the friendship and collaboration on multiple planes. The Executive Political Committee considers that it is in the interest of the two peoples to expand and deepen the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other domains, production included, in full accordance with the provisions enshrined in the Romanian-Soviet treaty of friendship, which corresponds to the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world. The Executive Political Committee highlighted the decisive significance of the Nicolae Ceausescu-Leonid Brezhnev dialogue for the steady development of the Romanian-Soviet relations in the spirit of solidarity, of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

Stressing that the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union have identical or close stands on the fundamental problems of the international life, the Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the fact that, during the talks, the two party and state leaders pointed to the special significance of strengthening the unity and collaboration of all democratic, progressive forces in the struggle for observing the sacred right of the peoples to freedom and independence, against any outside mixture in the home affairs of others, for the elimination of threat or use of force from international life, for an equally based cooperation of all states, for a guaranteed course of detente, for security and peace in the whole world.

Nicolae Ceausescu also read an account of the official visit of friendship he and Elena Ceausescu paid to Syria.

The Executive Political Committee fully approves and is highly appreciative of the intense, laborious activity Nicolae Ceausescu carried on during that new mission of peace and friendship, which highlighted, this time too, the essential contribution of the general secretary of the party, president of the republic to continually strengthening Romania's solidarity and collaboration with the Arab countries, to constructively solving the complex problems facing mankind, to the triumph of the cause of detente to building a world of confidence, understanding and equal cooperation among nations.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its deep satisfaction at the fruitful results of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad which found a telling expression in the joint communique the two party and state leaders signed at the end of the visit, [a] document which reiterates the will of Romania and of Syria to cooperate ever more closely bilaterally and internationally, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interest of peace, cooperation and progress worldwide.

The exchange of opinions between the two party and state leaders, the ceremony of inaugurating the Baniyas refinery, brought to the fore the lastingness of the Romanian-Syrian relations which acquire, year by year, ever broader dimensions, ever richer (?content).

The Executive Political Committee noted with satisfaction the fact that, during the talks, the ways and means (?of steadily expanding) the collaboration between Romania and Syria (?were) established in the spirit of the principles and orientations contained in the joint solemn declaration signed in Bucharest in September 1974. The Executive Political Committee was appreciative of the agreements convenanted with regard to the development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, emphasizing their significance for the Romanian-Syrian cooperation as a whole.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the great importance of the exchange of opinions between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad related to the current international political situation. Stress was laid on the special attention Romania and Syria paid to the Middle East situation. The two heads of state considered that a global, just and durable peace could not be achieved and the Middle East conflict could not be solved [word indistinct] but on the basis of the total and urgent withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination, including the setting up of its own independent state as well as of the right of all states to guaranteed independence and territorial integrity. Emphasis was placed in this respect on the important role the United Nations can have in organizing an international meeting to be attended by all the Arab countries concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as by the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference--the Soviet Union and the United States.

The talks reasserted the determination of Romania and of Syria to cooperate more actively on an external plane, for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, of racism and apartheid, of any form of domination and oppression, for the political settlement of the (?seats) of tension and conflict. Stress was laid on the necessity of adopting tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, of building a new world economic order, of promoting a new policy of detente, confidence, security and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu also read an account of the meeting he had in Damascus with Yasir 'Arafat. The Executive Political Committee approved and expressed its full satisfaction at the fresh meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, assessing that it was part of the good relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The fact was (?highlighted) that during the fresh meeting the joint wish was expressed to expand and deepen these relations in the interest of the two peoples, of the (?cause) of peace, cooperation and progress worldwide.

The Executive Political Committee noted with satisfaction the fact that, on that occasion too, Chairman Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked Nicolae Ceausescu for the consistent stand of Romania, of the Romanian head of state personally, in support of the Palestinian people's cause, of its right to self-determination, to build its own independent state. Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania, to further give its full support to the just cause of the Palestinian people, establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on current international questions, on the development in the Middle East in particular. President Ceausescu set forth again Romania's wellknown stand on the ways and means of solving the Middle East conflict. Stress was laid during the talks on the fact that, now more than ever, the vital problem which must be urgently solved in the Middle East is the insurance on the Palestinian People's right to self-determination, to set up an independent Palestinian state where it can build its life freely, in keeping with its legitimate national rights.

The assessment was made that new initiatives were necessary for achieving a comprehensive peace in the region which should provide conditions for all the countries concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, to participate in negotiations.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu informed the Executive Political Committee of the friendly meeting he had in Ankara with Prime minister Bulent Ecevit. Highlighting with satisfaction that the economic, technico-scientific and cultural cooperation between Romania and Turkey witnessed fresh progress in the last few years, the Executive Political Committee pointed out that the agreements reached during the recent Ankara talks would lead to intensifying the Romanian-Turkish cooperation by the better use of the potentials of the two countries' national economies, of their mutually advantageous cooperation in domains of joint interest.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its conviction that the amplification of the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Turkey fully corresponded to the fundamental interests of the two countries, being at the same time an important contribution to the assertion of the relations of goodneighborliness and bilateral and many-sided collaboration in the Balkans, an important factor in building Europe security, a world of collaboration and peace.

The Executive Political Committee highly appreciated the determination of Romania and Turkey to intensify their collaboration for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, friendship, goodneighborliness and peaceful collaboration as well as for solving the major problems confronting mankind in the interest of the peoples, for dynamizing the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole and for strengthening the process of detente and collaboration in Europe and worldwide.

The Executive Political Committee also analyzed aspects connected with the end of the school year. Recommendations were given that a study be elaborated on the necessities of manpower for the 1981-1985 period in [word indistinct] of organizing education in accordance with the requirements of the development of the society. Measures were adopted in connection with the foreign citizens studying in Romania, with the stipends granted by Romania to them, as well as with the applications of foreign citizens to get instruction in Romania on their own payment.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed an account of the activity for solving the proposals, intimations, petitions and requests of the working people in the first half of this year. Stressed was the fact that during this period, the problems of the working people were more rapidly and better solved. At the same time, the Executive Political Committee mentioned that shortcomings still exist in this field and recommend that adequate measures should be taken by party, state and civic bodies.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES WORKING PEOPLE'S NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION

AU201828 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the National Council of Working People, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu received a delegation of the National Council of Working People this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Comrades Iosif Banc, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Dimitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Voitec, Ilie Radulescu, and Iosif Covaci, vice president of the State Council.

The floor was then taken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In a warm and cordial atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades from the party-state leadership, had a talk with the members of the delegation of the National Council of Working people.

CEAUSESCU PROMOTES HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS, AWARDS WORKERS

Officers Ceremony

AU211702 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] At a ceremony held this afternoon at the Palace of the Republic, several generals were promoted, and several high-ranking officers were promoted to general by a presidential decree. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the ceremony.

Workers Award Ceremony

AU211705 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held at the Palace of the Republic this afternoon at which distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania were awarded on the occasion of 23 August. The distinctions, conferred by presidential decree, were presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The presidential decree states that the distinctions were awarded for special contributions made to implementing the RCP's policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the ceremony.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS SHOW OF 'HYMN TO ROMANIA' LAUREATES

AU181715 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 18 August 1979 begins a live relay from the Palace of the Republic on a gala performance of the laureates of the second edition of the "Hymn to Romania" national festival. According to the announcer President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "other party-state leaders," as well as members of the diplomatic corps and many guests from abroad are present. The announcer adds that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu are offered flowers by a group of pioneers. The national anthem is played.

The gala show is opened by an unidentified individual who greets President Ceausescu and speaks about the significance of the "Hymn to Romania" festival. Then follows an artistic program consisting of songs, dances, recitals and choir music continuing for about 2 hours until 1706 GMT.

The live relay ends immediately afterward, without Ceausescu taking the floor.

BRIEFS

GREEK VISITORS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1979--Charlambos Drakopoulos, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece (of the Interior) arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Ilias Iliou, leader of the United Democratic Left-EDA of Greece arrived in Bucharest answering the invitation of the CC of the RCP. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU]

TITO SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

LD221018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and LCY president, has sent the following telgram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia, of the Presidency of the SFRY, of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and in my own name it gives me the greatest pleasure to convey to you, to the RCP Central Committee, to the State Council and to the friendly people of the Socialist Republic of Romania my most cordial felicitations and wishes for the fresh successes in the construction of socialist society and for your personal happiness.

I am convinced of the further development of traditional friendship and all-round good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and that the mutually useful cooperation between the LCY and the RCP will increasingly develop, as it is in the interest of the peoples of our two neighboring socialist countries, socialism, peace and understanding in Europe and in the world."

TANJUG REPORTS SFRY DELEGATE'S UNCSTD SPEECH

LD212355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Vienna--Taking part this afternoon in the general debate at the UN Conference of Science and Technology for Development, Dr Ivo Margan, head of the Yugoslav delegation and vice president of the Federal Executive Council, laid emphasis in his speech on the need to take specific measures to implement that on which agreement has been reached in creating a new economic order and in overcoming the gap between north and south, in particular in the sphere of science and technology. He expressed the view that the majority of the participants have come to this conference to adopt a general international agreement on achieving a speedier development of the scientific and technological potentials of the developing countries, for a change in those international relations in the sphere of science and technology which hinder global development, for a more efficient use of the UN system in those spheres and for the setting up of a strong financial basis for the realization of these actions.

Recalling the circumstances under which the conference was held, Margan listed by way of illustration the fact that at the beginning of the fifties the average national per capita income was $2,000 in economically developed countries as opposed to $170 in developing countries. At the beginning of the present decade the ratio had been 6,000 against 400. A quarter of a century ago, developed countries were eleven times richer and are today 15 times richer. The chief problem, Margan observed, does not lie, however, in widening the gap. The question is not that the rich have become too rich, but that the poor have become even poorer. Ten years ago the debts of developing countries amounted to $38 billion; today they already exceed $350 billion. The situation in science and technology and the north-south ratio in this sphere are considerably more unfavorable than is the case with trade and general economic relations. The existing contradictions, he warned, manifest themselves today in an even more acute form.

Economically developed countries should be aware of the fact that a speedier growth of the developing countries is in the common interest of the entire international community, and that it has a positive effect on all international political, economic and other relations.

It is necessary to introduce certain changes in present international relations. There is the need to manifest greater political will in order to make a greater contribution to the substantial development of less developed countries and regions. It is the future of mankind which depends on that, Margan said. If we really want to implement that on which we have agreed, a powerful multilateral financial base as well as relevant institutionalization and coordination, more specific orientation toward specific goals, more accessible information and the monitoring of these goals and a mechanism which makes this possible are needed. We consider a financial system with a variety of sources the greatest and most irreplaceable guarantee for the application of science and technology in developing countries. The least the conference should do is to institutionalize this in principle and to envisage that this be implemented quickly, by compiling studies which will contain elements and alternatives for its formation. The 35th session of the UN General Assembly in the fall should adopt certain decisions on this basis.

Margan endorsed the intergovernmental mechanism of all countries as a place where necessary political agreements on science and technology would be reached. In his words, it would be useful were even now at the level of the conference, an intensive and long-term process of identifying the specific spheres for the programming of cooperation opened up, since all participants in the conference as members of the UN have already advocated many programs within the framework of the specialized sections of the UN system. In the sphere of information and scientific and technological information and in the first stage of the application, it is of exceptional significance that a report be compiled as soon as possible with key aspects on information activity. In order to implement the action program it is necessary that certain priorities in the first stage of its application be established and that they be formulated in the relevant resolutions. The intergovernmental body for science and technology in the UN system could concentrate, Margan went on, on the implementation of the fundamental priorities in the period between the sessions. We are aware of the fact that in the next decade the action program could be implemented step by step, Margan said. He pleaded at the end of his speech that there be a speedy switch toward resolving priority problems and that problems of less importance be dealt with subsequently. The participants in the afternoon plenary session listened to the speech by the head of the Yugoslav delegation with great attention.

BULGARIAN SCHOLARS PREVENT STUDY OF MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

LD211430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje, August 21 (TANJUG)--The study of the Macedonian language, the native language in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, is becoming increasingly attrative in the world. The number of Slavic departments at which this language is studied is growing, as is the number of foreign linguists who come to Macedonia to study the language.

The international Slavists' seminar being held in the Macedonian towns of Skopje and Ohrid best illustrates the worldwide interest in this language.

However, there is also interest of quite a different nature in the Macedonian language, the interest the Bulgarian scholars have recently been aggressively displaying in alleging that Macedonian is not a language in itself but actually Bulgarian. Through official or private channels, Bulgarian scholars have been increasingly influencing scholars from other countries, especially the socialist countries, with the aim of preventing the study of Macedonian at the universities and "purging" the libraries of Macedonian books. Such activities by no means belong to the realm of intellectual study and clearly serve a very definite political purpose.